

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN SOUTH ASIA INSTITUTE



NEWSLETTER

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CONFERENCE ON
GLOBALIZATION

MODERN MYTH
EXHIBIT

CHANGE AND
CONTINUITY IN
TIBETAN CULTURES

CULTURECONNECT
2005

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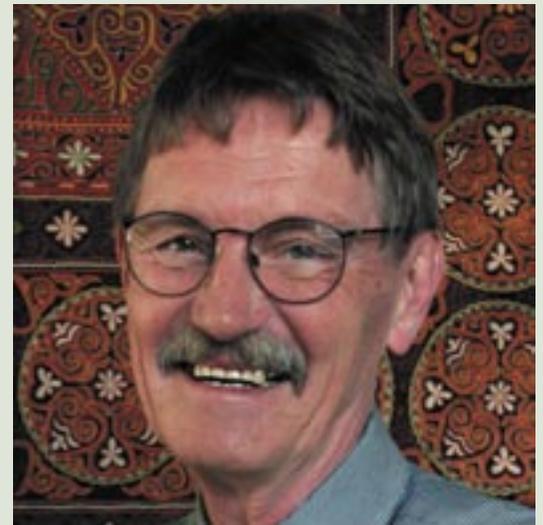
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The South Asia Institute was established in the fall of 2003 as part of the Provost's initiative to enhance South Asia programs across the entire university. With more than 40 faculty members distributed among fifteen different departments, colleges and schools, the Institute already has one of the most distinguished programs in South Asian studies in the country. As the new site of the Title VI National Resource Center funded by the U.S. Department of Education, which was previously housed in the former Center for Asian Studies, the Institute engages both in a wide range of academic activities and in various outreach programs to K-12 schools, post-secondary educational institutions, business and civic organizations and the community at large.

The Title VI grant also provides Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships to students pursuing graduate degrees relating to South Asia in departments and colleges across the University.

Building on existing strengths, the new initiative will focus especially on contemporary South Asia. New resources will be devoted to increasing cooperation between the South Asia Institute and the University's professional schools, such as the Red McCombs School of Business, the LBJ School of Public Affairs, the Law School and the College of Communication. One instance of this cooperation was a conference on "Economic Globalization and Its Implications for Democracy," held on April 8th and 9th, 2005, which was organized in conjunction with the School of Business. Plans are also already under way to enhance collaborative programs between the University and educational



and research institutions in South Asia, as well as non-governmental organizations, public intellectuals, business groups and government organizations. For example, there is now in place a successful faculty exchange program with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration in Mussoorie, India.

- James Brow
Director, SAI



History of the Institute



Patrick Olivelle

The Center for Asian Studies served the University of Texas at Austin for over 30 years as the main academic unit that fostered research, teaching, and the dissemination of knowledge relating to Asia. The current strength of the Asian Studies faculty, curriculum, and students across the campus is indicative of the Center's success. It was ably led by a series of Directors: Edgar Polome, Thomas Jannuzi, and Richard Lariviere. When I took over the reins in 1994, the Center had already secured Title VI funding from the U.S. Department of Education as a National Resource Center for South Asia. The support of the Center was critical in initiating the teaching of several languages (Malayalam, Korean, Tamil) and in gaining additional faculty lines. The Center was also instrumental in securing several endowments: Mitsubishi for Japan, Meyerson for South Asia, and POSCO for Korea.

A major reorganization in 1994 created the new Department of Asian Studies. The Center and the Department were brought under one administrative umbrella; I became both the Chair of the Department

and the Director of the Center. This change made the two units stronger and furthered their shared mission. By the turn of the century, however, it became clear that the two units had grown too large for one individual to manage both. In 2000 Professor Kathryn Hansen was recruited to become the Director of the Center. The mission of the Center covered the whole of Asia, especially South Asia and East Asia. Given the growth of Asia related programs and curricula, it was also becoming apparent that a single Center could not focus adequately on all the areas of the vast continent.

During the same time Provost Sheldon Ekland-Olson proposed a "Provost's Initiative" to make South Asia the second area of excellence in international studies at UT, next to Latin America. This initiative was endorsed by President Larry Faulkner. In 2002-03 the Provost appointed a campus-wide committee chaired by Richard Lariviere, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, to provide the Provost with recommendations to enhance South Asian Studies at UT. Among its several recommendations was the creation of a South Asia Institute, parallel to the well-known Teresa Lozano Long Institute for Latin American Studies (LILAS).

The reorganization of the Center for Asian Studies was carried out in Fall 2003, creating an autonomous South Asia Institute, as well as a Center for East Asian Studies within the Department of Asian Studies. I was named the Interim Director of the South Asia Institute and John Traphagan was named the Director of the Center for East Asian Studies.

An international search for a new permanent Director of the Institute was undertaken in the academic year 2003-04. James Brow was named the new Director of the Institute and assumed duties in Fall 2004.

The newest reorganization of the Asian Studies programs at UT indicates the growth of the field over the past ten or fifteen years, as well as the commitment to excellence in Asian Studies by the UT administration.

- Patrick Olivelle
Chair, Department of Asian Studies

Launching the Institute

Kathryn Hansen, director of the Center for Asian Studies from 2000 to 2004 is, in a sense, the founding director of the South Asia Institute in its current form. Taking over the center directorship from Patrick Olivelle, Hansen assumed leadership at a moment when the Center needed to be formed into a unit distinct from the Department of Asian Studies. At that time the Center incorporated activities related to both South Asia and East Asia, although the Title VI grant from the US Department of Education was exclusive to the former.

Mobilizing varied resources for this purpose, Hansen launched an ambitious consolidation and expansion plan for South Asia related networks and resources. The Center gained a larger staff including a full-time outreach coordinator and an IT resource person as well as new online interfaces, such as the 'Doing Business in India' website and an online database for the outreach lending library. Taking on the simultaneous roles of educator and director, Hansen broadened the Center's network through active links with the McCombs School of Business, LBJ School of Public Affairs and the College of Communication. In a bid to advocate a University-wide forum for dialogue on South Asia, Hansen also hosted conferences at the Center on a wide range of contemporary issues such as violence, media, cultural reconstruction and religion. Further, she concentrated on strengthening language instruction through hiring new faculty in Hindi and Urdu, acquiring Fulbright teaching assistants for Bengali and initiating curriculum development projects for Tamil and Malayalam. Besides additions in these core areas, she initiated faculty recruitments in communication, anthropology, and sociology. During her tenure, educational outreach workshops with the purpose of infusing the study of South Asia into school and post-secondary curricula were expanded.

Always a strong advocate for student as well as faculty research, Hansen actively supported the bi-annual Graduate Student Conference and was responsible for



Kathryn Hansen

revitalizing the graduate students' journal, SAGAR. In addition to providing faculty support through conference grants and research stipends, the Center's funding for graduate students, both Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) and non-FLAS, increased considerably under her directorship.

The Center also expanded its mission to develop programs focused on the contemporary period of South Asia and to strengthen linkages with colleges and schools across the University. The Title VI grant application submitted under Hansen received the second highest award given to a single university for a National Resource Center. It is this grant that paved the way for the emergence of the South Asia Institute in its current form. Even as Hansen continues her work as a professor in the Department of Asian Studies, the imprint of high standards and the energetic commitment to the field of South Asian studies which she brought to the Center continue to shape the goals of the new Institute.

- Sarah Houston Green, Associate Director, SAI

- Mathangi Krishnamurthy, Graduate Research Associate, SAI



Conference on Globalization

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION

and its Implications for Democracy in South Asia

April 8-9, 2005



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
SOUTH ASIA INSTITUTE

In Collaboration with the Red McCombs School of Business
and the Center for International Business Education and Research

South Asia Institute's Inaugural Conference: Economic Globalization and Its Implications for Democracy in South Asia (April 8-9, 2005)

Economic globalization is transforming South Asia and its processes are producing far-reaching social, cultural and political effects. In April 2005, the South Asia Institute invited academics from disparate fields, students and the general public to attend the Institute's inaugural event, "Economic Globalization and Its Implications for Democracy in South Asia," which examined the implications of the transnational movement of capital and labor for democracy in the region.

Presenters, both scholars and policy makers, engaged in a critical exploration of the urgent and often contested issues constitutive of globalization processes. Using a variety of approaches, speakers discussed connections between free market reforms and democratic outcomes in diverse sectors of society, paying close attention to labor markets, non-governmental organizations, and the impact of globalization on family and gender relations.

The conference opened with welcoming remarks by Richard Lariviere, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts. The first day's panels explored the impacts of economic globalization on three principle areas—labor, civil society and democracy. Presenters included Stuart Corbridge (London School of Economics); Michele Gamburd (Portland State University); Sangeeta Kamat (University of Massachusetts); Shahrukh Rafi Khan (Mount Holyoke College); Biju Matthew (Rider University); and Rajeev Patel (University of KwaZulu-Natal). Topics of the lectures ranged from "Identity, Memory and 'Globalization': Diasporic Capital and the Remaking Development of Post-Earthquake Kachchh" (S. Corbridge) to "The Semantics of Solidarity with the South Asian Peasant Movement" (R. Patel). Highlights of day one also included a keynote address given by Jagdish Bhagwati (Columbia University) and the Bayless/Enstar Invited Lecture by Padma Desai (Columbia University). The second day's events featured a panel discussion, titled "Development, Democracy and Redistribution," offered by John Echeverri-Gent (University of Virginia) and Steve Magee (The University of Texas), and a "Roundtable: Conference Summary and Review."

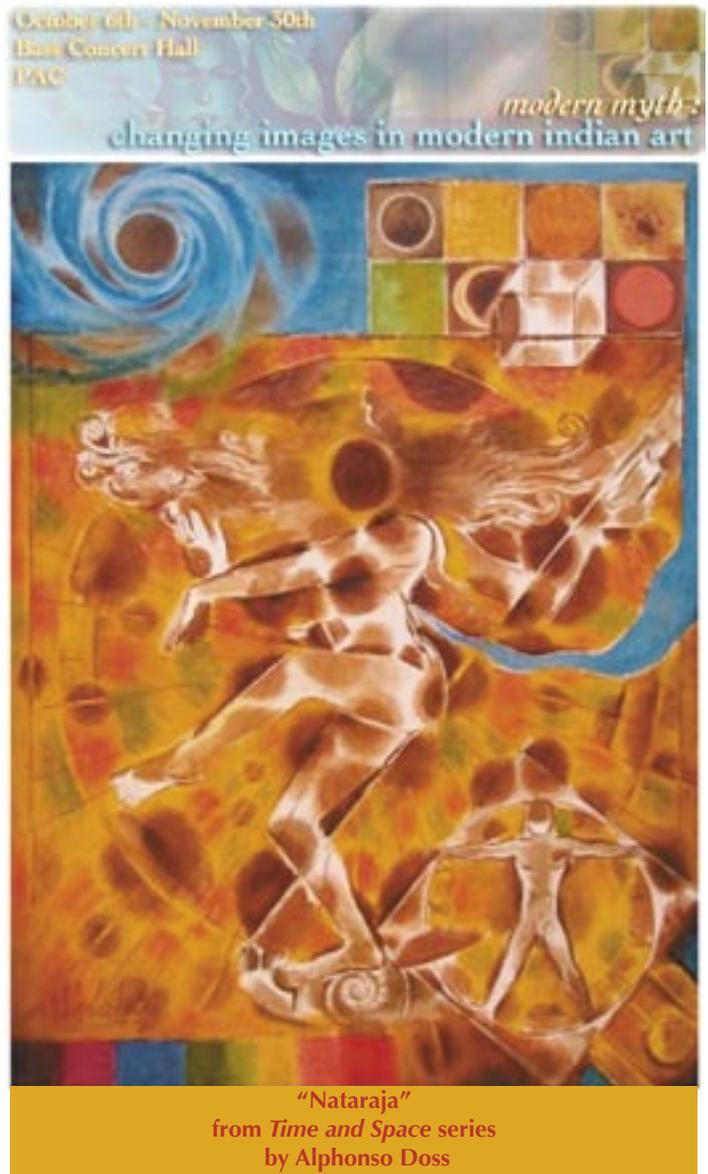
Over three hundred attended the two-day conference, which enhanced both scholarly discourse and public awareness in an area of intensifying international concern. Conference organizers were Sharmila Rudrappa (Department of Sociology) and Prabhudev Konana (Red McCombs School of Business) of The University of Texas at Austin.

- James Brow & Sarah Houston Green

Modern Myth: Changing Images in Indian Art

On October 6, 2004 the South Asia Institute co-sponsored the opening night of an art exhibit titled "Modern Myth: Changing Images in Indian Art, Part I." Held at UT's Performing Arts Center (PAC), the opening reception drew a crowd of over 200. Institute Director James Brow offered welcoming remarks and exhibit curator Justin Marx, of Kala Fine Arts, introduced the chief guest R.B. Bhaskaran, Chairman of the National Lalit Kala Academy in India. Bhaskaran spoke on the state of contemporary art in India. After the speeches and ceremonial lighting of an oil lamp, guests wandered freely over the five floors of the PAC's open atrium viewing the paintings and enjoying classical music performed by members of Viva Trio--guitarist Tony Morris (host of NPR's "Classical Guitar Alive"), flutist Renata Green, and violinist Jennifer Bourianoff.

The exhibit, included 80 paintings by 42 artists and showcased the work of the first two art colleges established in India, in Madras and Calcutta. These schools share faculty who paint in a style that varies from that of artists working in West and North India. Thus, most of the artworks on display came from South or East India. During his weeklong visit to Austin, Chairman Bhaskaran toured many galleries and local museums and gave a lecture on modern Indian art at the UT Art Department, where he showed slides and discussed changes the field has undergone since art colleges were first set up by the British in the mid-19th century. His lectures built on and widened the spectrum provided by the exhibit. In mid-November, another artist whose work was also featured in the Modern Myth exhibit, Shiladitya Sarkar, visited Austin, and the Institute invited the public for an evening of viewing and discussing the exhibit with him. In addition to being an artist, Mr. Sarkar is a writer. Currently a critic for the Mumbai based periodical *Art India*, he is also known for his biographical and fictional works. In addition to these events, the Institute assisted with organizing several guided tours of the exhibit for the public with curator Justin Marx.



"Modern Myth" was highly successful in creating a forum for the larger Austin community to engage with a significant aspect of contemporary Indian culture. Performing Arts Center manager Holland Hopson estimated that over 54,000 people attending events in the building saw the exhibit over the two-month period it remained on display.

- Kristen Rudisill



CultureConnect, 2005

South Asia Institute Collaborates in Events Commemorating the 60th Anniversary of the United Nations July 18-20, 2005

The year 2005 marked the sixtieth birthday of the United Nations. In mid July ambassadors and State Department officials gathered in Austin to participate in a series of events titled *On the Occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the United Nations*. Proceedings included roundtable discussions on the future of the UN, a CultureConnect performance, and a final breakfast. The South Asia Institute collaborated closely with the US Mission to the UN (USUN), the International Center of Austin, and various other businesses and academic organizations to implement these programs.

The institute was particularly involved in the planning of the CultureConnect concert, the centerpiece of the anniversary celebration. Held at the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum, the concert paired Cultural Ambassador Miss Mary Wilson, formerly of The Supremes and one of America's most beloved and respected recording artists, with Pakistani singers, Nauman Lasharie and Shumaila Hussain. CultureConnect is an international initiative of the US Department of State established with the goal to improve global, cross-cultural understanding. An exchange program that works through US embassies worldwide, CultureConnect Ambassadors from the US, such as Miss Wilson, are professionals of international status from a wide variety of fields who are highly committed to mentoring and creating opportunities for youth around the world, strengthening the US's international connections, and



Miss Mary Wilson
Nauman Lasharie Shumaila Hussain



(L-R) S. Houston Green, S. Hussain, Shantilal Shah (tabla percussionist), N. Lasharie, Joe Merante (Dep. Dir. of Communications, USUN) and Millie Meyers (Dir. of Special Projects, USUN)

supporting countries in the development of their own cultural institutions.

The several days' events culminated with further discussions at a breakfast sponsored by the International Center of Austin. R. Terry Miller, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Global Issues in the Bureau of International Organizations, addressed the group on the topic, "The United Nations: Can It Stand as a Vital Force in International Politics?" Geoffrey S. Connor, former Texas Secretary of State, and Susan L. Moore, U.S. Alternate Representative to the 59th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, offered remarks on "State of Texas' Leadership in International Trade" and "Founding of the United Nations," respectively.

- Sarah Houston Green

Change and Continuity in Tibetan Cultures

September 19, 2005

On September 20, 2005, Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th Dalai Lama and leader of the Tibetan people, gave a public talk at the Frank Erwin Center to a capacity crowd of 12,000, including both the general public and members of the UT community. His topic, "Individual Responsibility in the Global Community," was delivered with characteristic candor and humor. Even as he delighted his audience, the Dalai Lama probed deeply into problematic issues relating to international peace and personal responsibility.

In conjunction with the Dalai Lama's visit, which was held under the auspices of the Texas Union Lectureship, the South Asia Institute hosted a one-day program of special events titled "Change and Continuity in Tibetan Cultures: Nomadic Life and Musical Performance." Held on the day preceding the Dalai Lama's talk, the program consisted of lectures, demonstrations and a performance that explored various contemporary and traditional aspects of Tibetan culture and music. Melvyn Goldstein of Case Western Reserve University began the day's events with a lecture titled "Change and Continuity Among Tibetan Nomads, 1986-2005." Slides representing nearly twenty years of fieldwork in Tibet illustrated recent modernization trends in the lives of Tibetan nomads.

Keila Diehl of Stanford University continued the program with a lecture-demonstration on Tibetan music and its cultural significances. Singer/songwriter Tashi Dhondup Sharzur ("Techung"), who is an internationally recognized performer of contemporary and traditional Tibetan music, dance and opera, collaborated with Diehl in the presentation. The day's events concluded with an evening solo performance by Techung of contemporary and traditional songs and dances done to the accompaniment of Tibetan instruments. Members of the UT community and high school students from the Austin Independent School District alike appreciated Techung's virtuosic presentations. A large group from the Tibetan Association of Austin was especially gratified when, as a finale to his performance, Techung invited the Tibetan community along with all in attendance to join in a traditional Tibetan circle dance. Thus, as a fitting prelude to the Dalai Lama's talk, the Tibetan community gained an opportunity to celebrate its culture in a remarkable live event while a window into the sense and substance of Tibetan culture was opened for all present. Now living in exile in the San Francisco Bay area, Techung's goals are to "revive Tibetan music in the Tibetan community and to expose the rich performing cultural tradition of his homeland to the world community." After emigrating to the U.S. from Dharamsala, India, he co-founded Chaksampa Tibetan Dance and Opera Company in 1989, which performs worldwide.

On the morning of September 21st, after meetings with Larry Faulkner, UT's president, and a group of students, the Dalai Lama's stay at UT ended with the blessing of a Bodhi Tree (*ficus religiosa*) planted in the atrium of the Texas Union in honor of his visit. At the blessing ceremony, he greeted donors and families of the Dalai Lama Buddhist Studies Endowment, a newly established endowment that will be administered through the College of Liberal Arts.

- Sarah Houston Green



Tibetan musician and performer, Techung



Conferences of 2004-2005 a year in review

South Asian “Security” Challenges For the New Millenium

April 29 - 30, 2004

This conference was organized on the premise that the notion of ‘security’ in the South Asian context needed to be broadened from its close linkage to the issue of nuclearization of India and Pakistan. The conference’s theme questioned this premise and sought to evaluate other regional issues such as the continuing conflict in Sri Lanka, the Maoist insurgency in Nepal and the struggle for self-determination of minority “tribal” groups in Bangladesh that remain largely invisible to the public in the United States. In addition, the processes of urbanization, global integration, economic growth, environmental degradation and political instability continue to affect the region in a variety of ways. The participants reflected the diversity and breadth of the agenda; there were academics and activists, retired military and UN diplomats, journalists and feminist public intellectuals. This coming together of people from different political and academic backgrounds gave the conference an open atmosphere, where all questions were pertinent and all criticisms valid. The healthy give and take in the two days of intense debate and discussion made for a unique event on campus.

TiE Conference

August 28, 2004

On August 28, 2004, the South Asia Institute co-sponsored *TiECon Texas 2004 US-India: Harnessing Global Opportunities*, a conference on emerging globalization trends in business, technology, and entrepreneurship, with particular reference to the film industry. Held in Austin, the conference was organized by TiECon-Austin, a not-for-profit organization that fosters entrepreneurship through networking, mentoring, and participation in the local and global economy. The growth of strategic investment opportunities between South Asia and the US has been the impetus for TiECon’s annual conferences on business in South Asia. 2004’s day-long conference featured speakers and panel discussions focused on the dynamic venture

The conference was inaugurated by the Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, Richard Lariviere, and the last session was led by Iqbal Riza, Under Secretary General and Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary General’s office at the UN. Between these two speeches were presentations on gender equity and legal rights for women (Flavia Agnes and Ritu Menon), larger questions regarding peace, terrorism, insurgency and ethnic conflict in Sri-Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh (Imtiaz Ahmed, Luren Leve, Kanak Dixit and Neil Devota) and Nuclearization and Peace in South Asia/Pakistan (Pervez Hoodbhoy, Ghazi Salahuddin and Admiral Ramdas). In his summing up, Mr Riza brought up the question of how regional peace in South Asia is integrally linked with social and economic development of the region. He, however, ended his presentation by connecting peace and security in South Asia to the resolution of the Iraq and Palestinian crises. In the final analysis the presenters gave a new vision for the future stability and prosperity of the region and were successful in rethinking the security paradigm for the region by critically discussing the vital issues of labor, environment, gender, ethnic violence and religious activism.

- Kamran Ali

capital industry in the US-India context. Speakers included experts from diverse sectors, such as technology, consumer products and film-making. Discussion sessions were focused on the increasing convergence between various Indian and US industries, including technology, filmmaking and venture capital as well as on building cross-cultural film partnerships, optimizing next generation sourcing, identifying and entering attractive South Asian market segments, and sourcing venture capital investment opportunities. The conference, jointly sponsored with UT’s Red McCombs School of Business and the Center for International Business Education and Research (CIBER), attracted 450 attendees from the local business community as well as eminent business leaders.

- Jordan Phillips



Conferences of 2004-2005 a year in review

Graduate Student Conference

October 1, 2004

On October 1st, 2004, the South Asia Institute held the second bi-annual Asian Studies Graduate Conference. It was a scholarly program that provided graduate students with a dynamic forum in which to present work and benefit from an exchange of ideas.

After receiving submissions from all over the US and Canada, the conference committee accepted a set of papers from students working on original research projects across disciplines and the traditional academic divisions of Asia. Presenters included graduate students from The University of Alberta, The University of Chicago, The University of North Carolina, The University of California at Berkeley, and Cornell University, as well as many from The University of Texas.

One of the goals of the conference was to assemble panels across geographic and temporal intersections. The panel on "Creations of Identity" brought together scholars of Japan, India, and China who are working on comics, call centers, and gardens. A panel on "Personalities" brought together three different character studies: on Ananda, the Buddha's attendant, Yama, the Hindu god of death, and the "angry young man" of Salim-Javid scripts. The intersection of old and new, film and text, and intimate and distant in this panel proved to be an exciting mixture, exemplary of the type of opportunity for scholars that the conference committee was striving to create--highly interactive forums for scholars whose work usually occupies insulated spaces within academia. The result was a strong series papers and a fruitful exchange across the usual boundaries of scholarship.

Another goal of the conference was to bring together scholars from different academic disciplines. Asian Studies is interdisciplinary by nature, but this conference gave graduate students an opportunity to interact far more closely than usual with scholars from diverse disciplines. For example, the panel on "Religion"

brought together a sociologist, a folklorist, and an ethnomusicologist, while the panel on "Crossroads" featured a philosopher and a textualist, both of whom addressed intersections of differing ideologies. The multiple intersections that the conference committee strove to create were, however, not limited to panels. Discussion extended beyond the formal papers into question and answer sessions from which unified themes of inquiry spontaneously emerged. During the "Textual Studies" panel, which featured papers on ancient texts from the Indus civilization to Classical India, questions about reception theory and the importance of tradition from a modern perspective added to the breadth of interdisciplinary dialogue. Other panels, such as "South Asian Cosmologies" and "Sexuality as a Discourse in Contemporary China and Taiwan," also drew an array of questions from an actively participating audience.

At the end of the first day of the conference, Kamala Visveswaran (Department of Anthropology, The University of Texas) introduced the keynote speaker, Veena Das, the Krieger-Eisenhower Professor of Anthropology at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Das's talk, "Life, Concepts, Institutions: The Experience of Psychiatric Illness in a Low-income Neighborhood in Delhi," both intrigued and challenged participants. In response to her paper, faculty and students engaged in an active discussion concerned with the revaluing of the ordinary over the extraordinary and queried several innovative and provocative concepts which Das had presented.

The Asian Studies Graduate Student Conference was sponsored by the Department of Asian Studies, the South Asia Institute, and the Center for East Asian Studies in conjunction with the College of Liberal Arts at The University of Texas at Austin.

- Matt Sayers

HEMISPHERES and Outreach

Providing Resources for Texas Schools

The South Asia Institute continues to be an integral member of Hemispheres, the international area studies outreach consortium at The University of Texas at Austin. Conceived and developed by the outreach coordinators of UT's four federally funded National Resource Centers (NRCs), Hemispheres utilizes university resources to assist local K-12 world studies educators. The NRCs at UT include the South Asia Institute, the Teresa Lozano Long Institute of Latin American Studies, the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, and the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies.



Mehndi body-art participants of Explore UT in April, 2005

One of Hemispheres' primary accomplishments has been the development of highly focused training sessions for teachers. Since 2004, the consortium has conducted a series of on-site professional development training sessions for K-12 teachers statewide. Designed to provide area studies content in a manner that significantly reduces travel costs for individuals and associated expenses to the school districts, the program has engaged educators in schools and districts that often lack adequate funding to acquire new materials or schedule training for their teachers. Subjects for the sessions are selected in response to requests from Social Studies Curriculum Coordinators for assistance with problematic areas on the TEKS (Texas Education Standards). The workshops are organized so that each Center contributes area-specific case studies that utilize primary source documents. In 2004, over 240 educators in Texas received training. A sharp rise in requests for on-site training reflects the high regard in which these sessions have come to be held. In 2005 we reached over 434 teachers in Texas.

Units developed to date are focused on three critical topics in the Texas Education Standards: migration, environmental adaptation and modification, and comparative governments. After receiving substantive feedback from teachers and the units are revised and made available in PDF format on the Hemispheres website. The consortium's initiative to produce curriculum units aligned with TEKS standards was nationally endorsed in spring 2005 when OutreachWorld (the core website for NRC educators) added "Understanding Migration" as a "top resource."

Hemispheres' 2004 Summer Institute, *People and Place: Human-Geographic Relations* introduced a new partner, the Center for International Business Education and Research (CIBER), an NRC located in UT's McCombs School of Business. CIBER continued its participation in the 2005 Summer Institute, *Antiquity and Continuity*. By examining how ancient history continues to effect modern societies, this workshop addressed the shift in focus in the Texas Education Standards for World Studies from the ancient world to contemporary societies.

- Jordan Phillips



Area Instructional Methodologies: South Asia

In 2004-2005 the South Asia Institute launched a new outreach initiative, AIM: South Asia (AIMSA), intended to complement the work of the Hemispheres consortium. Whereas Hemispheres emphasizes trans-regional themes, AIMSA promotes and implements outreach programs specifically focused on South Asia. The previous pan-Asia outreach program, "Outreach Asia," which was administered under the Center for Asian Studies, became obsolete when the Institute was initiated. AIMSA is designed not only to fill that lacuna but to go beyond the Center's previous substantial accomplishments in outreach to create a new level of excellence in the production of South Asia-related resource materials and programs for educators nationwide as well as for community members and business leaders. AIMSA has been rapidly developing its three-tiered outreach program: K-12 educational outreach; outreach to post-secondary institutions; and outreach to the general public, including student organizations and the business, governmental and media-based communities.

Its K-12 outreach initiatives include teacher training workshops, curriculum development, a website, lending library, speakers' bureau, and publicity efforts. In 2004-2005, AIMSA strengthened ties with the Austin Independent School District (AISD) and also began working with Region XIII to expand South Asia-specific programs to other districts. At present, AISD teachers are the primary audience for AIMSA K-12 teacher training workshops, which have increased in number to one per semester due to consistently strong attendance. Recent workshop themes include *Buddhism Past and Present* (2005) and *The Place of Islam in South Asia* (2005). In addition, the Institute is in initial stages of collaboration with the College of Liberal Arts and the other UT NRCs as expert advisors for a proposed international studies high school focused on Asia and Latin America to be implemented by the Asia Society's Network of International Studies Schools and funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Prior to the establishment of AIMSA, Outreach Asia conducted an annual South Asia-focused professional development workshop for college educators. These workshops are the primary regional resource for enhancing instruction in South Asia at the collegiate level. Due to demand, we are now doubling the per-year number of post-secondary workshops, holding one each semester. Recent topics include *The Place of Lucknow: Religious and Cultural Collaborations and Collusions in South Asia* (2004) and *Further Perspectives on Gandhi and the Concept of Non-violence* (2005).



Outreach to the business community has been greatly enriched through our liaison with TiE (The Indus Entrepreneurs), an organization dedicated to creating networks and fostering entrepreneurship among South Asian business people. The Institute collaborated with TiE to present two conferences and has also worked with the Red McCombs School of Business and CIBER to present its inaugural conference, *Economic Globalization and Its Implications for Democracy in South Asia* (2005).

In its work to foster knowledge about South Asia in the greater community, AIMSA sponsors numerous cultural and academic events of broad interest. *Gujarat Week* (2004), for example, was well-attended by the South Asian community. Additionally, AIMSA co-sponsors South Asian musical and dance performances. In 2004-2005, we brought *Traveling Film South Asia: New Documentaries from the Subcontinent* and three art exhibits to the general public and university communities: *Modern Myth*, a show of 80 works of contemporary Indian art, which was exhibited at the UT Performing Arts Center; *The Gujarat Series*, an exhibit of contemporary Madhubani paintings by Santosh Kumar Das, shown in collaboration with the College of Liberal Arts; and an exhibit of photography by Indian journalist, P. Sainath, shown in connection with his talk, "Globalizing Inequality." This show was launched in collaboration with AID India. All our major conferences and cultural events are free and open to the general public.

-Sarah Houston Green

The Place of Lucknow: Religious & Cultural Collaborations and Collusions in South Asia

An SAI Outreach Event



Janice Leoshko

Recent events in South Asia have garnered much attention on conflicts between Islamic and Hindu traditions found there. Very little has been said about the historic, political and cultural hybridity of this region. In order to understand better some aspects of the religious and cultural collaborations as well as collusions, the South Asia Institute held a workshop for post-secondary faculty in April 2004. This two-day event was meant for those who wish to explore ways to enhance their teaching about South Asia. It focused on recent events surrounding the northern Indian city of Lucknow as well as the aspects of its past, both political and cultural. With this focus, participants were able to consider more fully an important component of the Islamic heritage of South Asia and its

role in contemporary events.

Lucknow was the capital of the Islamic kingdom of Oudh, successor to the powerful Mughal dynasty. The significant developments of the arts – literary, visual and performing – as well as other aspects of patronage by the Oudh court have been eclipsed by attention to the events of the so-called Indian mutiny or Indian war of independence in the middle of the nineteenth century as well as a bias for the cultural productions of the earlier Mughal rulers. This workshop demonstrated the importance of understanding the past in order to make sense of present realities through a focus on the political events and cultural traditions of Lucknow.

The work shop included presentations by UT faculty and visiting scholars and overlapped with a scholarly symposium. Topics addressed aspects of literature, history, art (visual and performing), religion as well as current events.

Lucknow, 'The Golden City of the East,' is the capital of the state of Uttar Pradesh in northern India.

The architectural contributions of the Oudh rulers include numerous mosques and palaces.



Gujarat Week

November 1-5, 2004

During the first week of November 2004, the South Asia Institute was fortunate to host several visitors from India to participate in a full week of programs on social, cultural, economic, and political issues in the western state of Gujarat.

On Monday, November 1, Gujarati Samaj of Greater Austin members Mihir Ravel (of Emerging Technology Ventures) and Nikhil Dakwala (of Stridge, Inc.) kicked off Gujarat Week with a presentation on "Gujarat: Culture, Economy, and Technology." Mr. Ravel and Mr. Dakwala pointed out that although Gujarat is one of the smaller states with only 5% of India's population, it contributes 13% of India's industrial output, 21% of its exports, and is the source of the largest migration of Indian talent to other countries. Their presentation explored the current business and development climate in Gujarat. See <http://www.gujaratisamajaustin.org/> for more information on the Gujarati Samaj of Austin.

On Tuesday, November 2, Harsh Mander, a former IAS officer and Director of ACTION-AID spoke on Rebuilding Communal Harmony in Gujarat, relating his experiences to rehabilitate the victims of the communal violence in Gujarat during February to March of 2002.

At the invitation of Professor Monika Mehta of the Department of Radio-Television and Film, on Wednesday, November 3, documentary filmmaker Rakesh Sharma was on hand to field questions about the making of his two and a half hour documentary on the Gujarat violence of 2002, *The Final Solution*, and attempts by the Indian government to ban the film. Part I of the film, *Price and Genocide* documents how the violence was incited by members of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) and Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) with the complicity of the Gujarat state government. Part II of the film, *Hate Mandate* depicts how violence against the Muslim minority community became part of the campaign platform in the the 2002

Gujarat state assembly elections.

On Thursday, Nafisa Barot, Director of the NGO, Utthan, based in Ahmedabad, spoke on "Women, Water and Sustainable" Development in Gujarat focusing on womens' roles in developing and implementing water harvesting techniques in drought prone districts of Gujarat. While large dam projects like the Sardar Sarovar Dam are meant to provide water to drought prone regions of Gujarat, Barot explained that the pipelines and canals will not reach those areas, and that pipeline leaks would also lead to both water logging and salinization of the land.



Kamala Visweswaran

Both the Harsh Mander and Nafisa Barot lectures were co-sponsored by AID India (Association for India's Development; <http://studentorgs.utexas.edu/aidaustin/index.html>). Further information about Utthan can also be found at <http://www.ngoindia.com/utthan/>.

On Friday, November 5, writer and filmmaker Beheroze Schroff, a professor of Asian American Studies at the University of California, Irvine, spoke about her documentary on the Sidi community of Gujarat, *We're Indian and African: Voices of the Sidis*. The Sidis are a Gujarati-speaking African descended community of spiritual healers, who trace their ancestry to the saint, Bava Gor. They practice a syncretic form of Islam also observed by Parsi communities in Gujarat and elsewhere. Dr. Schroff's talk was also co-sponsored by the Center for African and African American Studies and the Department of Anthropology. *Final Solution* is also available through the Institute's AIMSA outreach library.

- Kamala Visweswaran

The Indian Administrator Exchange Program

As part of a faculty exchange program with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration and the University of Texas, two Fellows from the Indian civil service visited the University of Texas during September–October 2004. During their stay at the University, the Fellows, Chiranjiv Choudhary and M.H. Khan, interacted with faculty members and directors of departments and centers on their professional interests including issues such as water sharing in Texas and among South Asian nations, organizational issues and teaching materials for executive training programs. The South Asia Institute and the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs each hosted a seminar by the fellows on “Rural Development and Poverty: Self Help Groups” and “Conflict Resolution and Human Rights,” respectively. The Fellows met with student groups to talk about related issues and also participated in public lectures and other events at the University.

At the end of their visit to UT, Mr. Choudhary and Mr. Khan said that they had “benefited immensely.” They expressed eagerness to continue the faculty exchange program to

the mutual benefit of both institutions. In summer 2005, two members of the UT faculty reciprocated. Barry Bales, Assistant Dean in the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, and Kamala Visweswaran, Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, visited the Academy, which is located in Mussoorie, Uttar Pradesh, India. While Dr. Bales’ research and teaching at the Academy focused primarily on professional development, Dr. Visweswaran’s dealt with grassroots organizations.

The fall 2004 faculty exchange program at the University of Texas at Austin was coordinated by Dr. James Brow, Professor of Anthropology and Director of the South Asia Institute, Ms. Sarah Houston Green, Associate Director, South Asia Institute, and Dr. Shama Gamkhar, Associate Professor, LBJ School of Public Affairs.

- Shama Gamkhar



New Perspectives Through South Asian Documentaries

It’s an interesting time for South Asian films and not just because of headlining Bombay players like Aishwarya Rai and Ashutosh Gowariker, but also because of less-publicized, usually low-budget, documentaries that tell stories about social realities in South Asia from unique perspectives.

In November, 2004, the South Asia Institute, in conjunction with the Department of Radio-Television and Film, sponsored two documentary film events. On November 3rd, *Final Solution*, a documentary film by Rakesh Sharma was screened in the CMA auditorium as part of an ongoing “Communalism and Film” series. The film, formerly banned by the Censor Board of India, is set in Gujarat between February 2002 and July 2003 and carefully examines the aftermath of the deadly violence that followed the burning of 58 Hindus at Godhra on February 27, 2002. The screening was followed by a question and answer session during which Sharma answered questions about the making of the film and the current situation in Gujarat.

On November 10-13th, the Nepal-based Travelling Films South Asia, a circulating collection of documentary films from Nepal, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan came to UT.

Among the nine films screened were *Resilient Rhythms* (India) by Gopal Menon, a film that deals with a range of Dalit responses to their marginalization, from armed struggle to electoral politics; *In Search of A Song* (Nepal) by Kiram Krishna Shrestha, a rock’n’roll road film that follows a well-known Nepali journalist as he searches for the roots of a Nepali folk song; and *Sand and Water* (Bangladesh) by Shaheen Dill-Riaz, a meditative portrait of people who live on the islands of the Yamuna River and cope with the changing “moods” of the river.

In spring 2005, the film series continued with *The Men in the Tree* (February 9th), *Khamosh Pani* (March 4th) and *Clay Bird* (April 16th). Please visit <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/southasia/> for details on upcoming programs.

- Suzanne Schultz





Life Overseas



In November 2003 I traveled to India where I spent ten months conducting dissertation research on a Fulbright-Hays fellowship. While there, I worked on translating two texts from Tamil; but in addition to academics, I experienced countless adventures of the more everyday sort. A catalyst for these adventures was the Royal Enfield Bullet motorcycle I purchased.

On a break from my course work in May 2004, a friend came to visit and we decided to take a long-distance motorcycle journey. We started out at mid-morning, hoping for a leisurely drive down the East Coast Road. Probably one of the better roads in India, it runs south from Chennai, skirts along the Bay of Bengal, winds through forests and coconut groves, past small villages and ends in Pondicherry, a former French Colony on the coast. The first destination was the small town of Mamallapuram. This once was a great port city of the Pallava empire (c. 4th-9th century CE). Now it is a tourist spot that attracts all kinds, from foreign tourists whose sunburned skin is as red as a bud on a banana tree to wandering ascetics with matted locks hanging around their bare feet. There are several significant attractions in Mamallapuram. One is the Shore Temple. This is one of the oldest stone temples in India, dating to around the 8th century CE. It comes by its name honestly, as it is set not two hundred yards from the waters of the Bay of Bengal. Unfortunately, the stone has endured centuries of abusive salt water, which makes the carvings appear to be melting. But its beauty is nonetheless magnificent. After the Shore Temple, we toured the Five Rathas. Each of these temples is carved in a unique design, speaking to the wonders of the Pallava stonemasons. It was here that I looked towards the heavens and saw an ominous sign--clouds as dark as the night sky. A decision had to be made. We could either return to Chennai, about 50 kilometers north; or we could proceed to Pondicherry, approximately 100 kilometers south. We chose the latter; and in the essence of time abandoned our tour of the Pallava monuments.

Twenty kilometers outside of Pondicherry, the traffic began to increase. I had to avoid cars, lorries, motorcycles, bicyclists and pedestrians by weaving between all moving objects. It was much like a video game in which there are no rules. Many times I found myself driving on the wrong side of the road to avoid a collision. We arrived just ahead of the rain and checked in to the Hotel Qualithe, an old and somewhat dilapidated lodge off of Bharati Park. In its heyday the hotel was grand and luxurious. However, its current state is far from grand. In fact, it is reminiscent of scenes from a fraternity house. As we climbed the stairs to the second floor, we dodged scores of empty Kingfisher and Fosters bottles. The rooms too were not well kempt. And I will say nothing about the sheets. But the one attraction of this place is the bar. It is the hangout for local intellectuals, visiting scholars, musicians and backpackers. There is a common table in the center of the room where people congregate to talk. While the food was outstanding, my only concern was the hygienic state of the kitchen; I hoped that it was nothing like the stairwell. As we took our seat at the table, the rain began to pour. The storm was soon upgraded to cyclone status. It lasted for three days. We were stuck. It was difficult even to step out of the hotel without receiving facial injuries from the enormous raindrops. The palm trees, I was certain, were going to be uprooted and hurled towards us. Bharati Park was abandoned; even the squatters who had set-up their makeshift homes had fled. The only thing remaining was a large statue of a red demon with a frightfully hairy chest stepping on a child. This sounds odd, I know. And it was. This image was erected in the "Children's Traffic Park," and was intended, I suppose, to remind children of their fate if they do not play in traffic safely.

On the third day, after many meals from the Malaysian cook and Kingfishers from the bartender who spoke Tamil, English and French all in the same sentence, we decided to make a dash for Chennai. The rain subsided until we were 15 kilometers outside of Chennai then began again, equally as hard as before. But we finally made it safe and a little unsound to my flat. That was my first, and hopefully last, experience of driving a motorcycle in a cyclone. Even so, what better way to experience India than from the back of a Royal Enfield Bullet?

- Gardner Harris



Highlighted Faculty

Rodney Moag



“Professor Moag” to his academic colleagues and graduate students, “Moag Saar” to his Malayalam pupils, “Rod” to his fellow musicians, the “Pickin’ Singin’ Professor” to his fans—Rodney Moag is easily one of the most interesting people one might meet. There are a few questions I get often, but my favorite comes in the form of a speculation that Moag Saar is in fact a fair-skinned, perhaps albino, Indian-American. Many are not fully convinced that Moag Saar is blind, given his uncanny knack for

perceiving things that others see with their eyes.

In 1988, Professor Moag joined the full-time faculty at UT Austin of what was then the Department of Oriental and African Languages and Literatures, where he also served as Chair for three years. He remained an active member of the faculty until his retirement in August 2004, when he was honored with Faculty *Emeritus* status.

So what keeps him busy now that he is retired? Professor Moag began to find his home in the local music community early on, when he was only a summer resident of Austin. Today his guitar makes an appearance in all his “gigs,” along with his other instruments: the steel guitar, the mandolin, and the fiddle. And he’s still laughing and playing music, running his own record label TexTrax, cutting CDs, and now, writing about the music he loves. In the last few years his recording projects have begun to tend more towards this new research interest, including the recently released historical compilation “A Salute to the Heroes of Texas Swing,” and his forthcoming tribute album to the famous Bailes Brothers, which will likely be titled “Remember Me” after the Bailes’ composition made famous by Willie Nelson. Add to all this his weekly volunteer radio show, “The Country, Swing, and Rockabilly Jamboree” on KOOP FM 91.7, and one can see that Professor Moag’s life is as full as ever.

Rodney Moag is the father of Hugh, Jeff, and Robin, and friend of many—including fellow musicians, DJs, ham-radio enthusiasts, former students and colleagues and, I am happy to say, myself. He lives in Austin.

- Lisa Edwin

Martha Selby



Martha Ann Selby is an inspiration to her students and colleagues both for her dedication to research as well as her wide-ranging expertise in South Asian literature, religion, and culture. Associate Professor of South Asian Studies in the Department of Asian Studies, Selby teaches courses on South Asian literature, Hindu and Buddhist religions, the history of Indian medicine, and gender formations

from the classical to the modern period.

For the 2004-5 academic year, Professor Selby was at Harvard University’s Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study on a Faculty Research Assignment from The University of Texas at Austin. There she worked on an annotated translation of the *Ainkurunuru* (*Five Hundred Short Poems*), a fourth-century anthology of love poetry composed in the classical Tamil language.

She is also the author of two other translations of Indian

poetry: *The Circle of Six Seasons: Poems from Old Tamil, Prakrit, and Sanskrit* (New Delhi: Penguin Classics, 2003) and *Grow Long Blessed Night: Love Poems from Classical India* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000). For the 2005-6 academic year, Professor Selby has received a prestigious John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship in recognition of her distinguished scholarly achievement in the past as well as a translation grant for poetry from the National Endowment for the Arts.

She is the coeditor, with Indira Peterson, of *Tamil Geographies: Cultural Constructions of Space and Place in South India* (SUNY Press, forthcoming). Currently, she is completing a manuscript titled *Sanskrit Gynecologies: The Semiotics of Femininity in Classical Indian Medical Literature*. Her future research plans include formulating “a new project on systems of prognosis in classical Indian medicine.” When asked to comment on the range of her research, Professor Selby replied, “I’ve spent my first fifty years writing about love and sex, and I plan to spend my last fifty years writing about death and disease.”

- Karline McLain

Highlighted Faculty

Kaushik Ghosh



Professor Ghosh's primary intellectual focus is the anthropology of colonialism in South Asia. Specifically, his works pertain to the formulation of cultural imaginaries under colonialism and their relationship to the everyday discourses of culture and politics in contemporary India. He approaches these facets of Indian modernity through two different sets of research.

His first approach takes the form of a historical and ethnographic examination of the cultures of modernity in Jharkhand. He explores the experience of modernity for populations, like *adivasis*, who are intrinsically defined as 'primitive.' "*Adivasi* modernity diverges in significant ways from the hegemonic national modernity of India and yet remains locked in as a significant dialectic with the latter," writes Professor Ghosh referring to his current work. His research involves both the historical dimensions of the

formation of the category *adivasi* itself and the contemporary politics of inhabiting that category. Additionally, he's examining the politics of two conflicting, yet interrelated domains of territorial conception of *adivasi* identity: local resistance to large development projects that threaten massive displacement and dispossession and movement for Jharkhandi statehood. He's currently working on his manuscript titled *An-other Modernity: Adivasi Ethnicity in Jharkhand and the Formation of a National Modern*.

His second body of research involves the study of globalization and neo-liberalism in the context of Calcutta, a city that is being redrawn from within a discourse of anxiety regarding the future, which in turn revolves around a discourse of "investment".

- Brandon Anderson

Graduate Student Highlights

Doctoral Students Celebrate Graduation



Jarrod Whitaker graduated with a Ph.D. in Asian Cultures and Languages in May 2005 and has accepted a tenure-track position at Wake Forest University. His dissertation is titled *Drinking Status: Wearing Duty: Magic, Power, and Warrior Ethics in Ancient India*.



Steven Lindquist received his Ph.D. in Asian Cultures and Languages in December 2005. His specialty is Sanskrit religious literature. Since 2003, he has been a Lecturer in the Department of Religion at Concordia University (Montreal, Quebec) where he teaches undergraduate and graduate level courses.

Dr. Karline McLain Nominated for National Award

The Office of Graduate Studies has nominated Dr. Karline McLain's dissertation entitled *Whose Immortal Picture Stories?: Amar Chitra Katha and the Construction of Indian Identities*, for the CGS/UMI Distinguished Dissertation Award. Each graduate school that is a member of the Council of Graduate Schools (CGS) may nominate one student per year for this prestigious national award.

Karline received her Ph.D. in Asian Cultures and Languages in May 2005, and was one of four recipients of the Outstanding Dissertation Award offered by the Office of Graduate Studies. She is an Assistant Professor at Bucknell University.





Upcoming Conferences and Workshops

2006-2007

Contemporary Islamic Movements:

Ideology, Aesthetics, Politics

February 16-17, 2006



The conference “Contemporary Islamic Movements: Ideology, Aesthetics, Politics” seeks to explore Islamic thought, politics and social life through an interdisciplinary approach. The representation of Muslim life and Islam in public and private forums leaves much to be desired in terms of its depiction of the complexity of Muslim experiences and practices across the globe. By assembling scholars who have first hand knowledge of Muslim societies and of Islam, the conference will address and engage with these representational themes. The presenters have conducted scholarly investigations in the Middle East, South Asia, Central Asia, Europe and

Africa and shall speak on Islamist movements, theological debates, Muslim aesthetics, gender categories and politics and on Muslims living as demographic minorities, all extremely pertinent issues in the contemporary moment. Our endeavor is to bring forward a comprehensive and broad understanding of the variety of ways Muslims lead and experience social life and practice their religion over a range of geographical spaces and political circumstances. Thus challenging the monolithic and narrow representation of Muslims and Islam in this country and elsewhere.

- Kamran Ali

Calls for Papers

The Fourth International Vedic Workshop: The Vedas in Culture and History

May 27, 2007

The Fourth Vedic Workshop will take place in Austin, Texas, at the University of Texas, from Thursday, May 24 through Sunday, May 27, 2007.

This workshop will bring together scholars working on the Veda from different countries in different parts of the world. It will provide a forum for scholars to share the results of their researches, an opportunity for them to create or renew scholarly networks, and an occasion to explore new approaches to the study of the Veda. We invite the participation of both senior scholars and younger scholars.

In accordance with the theme of the workshop, “The Vedas in Culture and History,” we invite papers that explore the relation of Vedic texts to the social and political history of the Vedic period, to religious movements of early India, and to various facets of material and intellectual culture. We also welcome papers that examine the inner workings of the Vedic tradition, such as the construction of Vedic texts, the

forms of Vedic practice, and the manuscripts on which Vedic scholarship is founded. And finally we hope to include papers that utilize the Vedas in exploring comparative topics and new methods of analysis. Among the areas in which we anticipate organizing panels are: Vedic literature and texts; language, grammar, and linguistics; the literary analysis of the Veda; Vedic society and history; Vedic ritual; law; the Veda and later brahminical traditions; the Veda and dissenting religious groups; Vedic canon and canonization; and the Veda and the Vedangas. This list is by no means exhaustive, and prospective participants may contact either Patrick Olivelle (jpo@uts.cc.utexas.edu) or Joel Brereton (jpb@uts.cc.utexas.edu) for further information on the theme and topics of the workshop. Speakers will be asked to limit their papers to 20 minutes in order to permit time for questions and discussion. This workshop is being organized under the auspices of the Department of Asian Studies and the South Asia Institute at The University of Texas at Austin.

- Joel Brereton





International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine

Sixth International Congress of Traditional Asian Medicine

April 27th-30th, 2006
Austin, Texas, USA

The International Association for the Study of Traditional Asian Medicine (IASTAM) will hold its Sixth International Congress (ICTAM) April 27th-30th, 2006 in the Texas Memorial Union on the campus of the University of Texas at Austin. The theme for the Sixth Congress is "Sense and Substance in Traditional Asian Medicine." IASTAM invites proposals for papers on the senses (such as vision and hearing) and their functions in medicine and in different medical contexts (such as prognosis and diagnosis), sensory perception, how "sense is made" out of various sets of symptoms in practice, and how contemporary adaptations "make sense" of older medical paradigms. IASTAM also

invites proposals on physical substances (such as blood, milk, or tears) and their roles in different theories and models of anatomy and treatment. IASTAM encourages papers from scholars from all science and humanities disciplines as well as from practitioners of traditional Asian medicine (*Ayurveda*, acupuncture, etc.). Proposals on any theme or topic are welcome, but papers that address the themes of sense and substance will be given preference, as will proposals for organized panels over individual papers.

Panel and paper abstracts of not more than 250 words should be sent via e-mail attachment to Dr. Martha Ann Selby (ms@uts.cc.utexas.edu) by no later than **February 1st, 2006**. Full program details will be made available by the 1st of March, 2006.

Registration details are available on the IASTAM website at <http://www.iastam.org/>. Accommodation details will be available shortly.

SAGAR

South Asia Graduate Research Journal

Sagar is a semi-annual research journal edited by graduate students working in the area of South Asia at The University of Texas at Austin. The journal provides a forum for scholars from various institutions and a range of disciplines to publish original research on South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives) and its diaspora. All areas of study are invited: anthropology, art and art history, communication, ethnomusicology, folklore, history, literature, philology, political science, religion, sociology, women's studies, and other related fields.

Article submissions should not be more than 6,250 words (approximately 25 double-spaced pages). Book reviews should not exceed 800 words. Bibliographies on specific research topics will also be considered for publication. Please e-mail the editor with suggested books and bibliography topics. Please include full footnotes and bibliographies according to the Chicago Manual of Style. Specific style

guidelines are available on our website: <http://asnic.utexas.edu/asnic/pages/sagar/index.html>

Contributors are required to submit articles either on diskettes or by e-mail in Microsoft Word format. Illustrations and photographs should be submitted unattached; all accompanying captions should be typewritten on a separate page (do not write on the pictures). Tables may be included in the body of the text.

Authors must include their names, addresses, phone numbers, fax numbers, e-mail addresses, titles, universities, and year in graduate school (if applicable). Authors shall retain copyright of their articles if accepted for publication. By submitting articles, however, authors grant Sagar permission to print them. For all inquiries, please e-mail the editors at sagar@uts.cc.utexas.edu or send mail to:

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